NEW YORK HERLID, MONDAY, CYBRIARY II. 181.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
by the Male in which such abduction or rescue shall take

Section 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this confederacy, but no rew State shall be formed or creet; within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the janction of two or more States, or parish State, without the consent of the Legislatures of the

eff States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2 the Congress shall have power to dispose of a demake all needful rules and regulations respecting the tritory or other property belonging to the Confederat destates, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the Confederated States or of any particular State.

States or of any particular State.

Section 4.

1. The Confederated States shall guarantee to every state in the convederacy a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which as either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mede of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

Applicate VI.

iourths thereof, as the one or the other mede of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contricted, and engagements entered into,
before the adoption of the constitution, shall be valid
against the Contescrated States under this constitution.

2. The peacrament hereby instituted shall take immediate
steps for the adtenual of all matters between the States in relation to the rule to contescrate of the United States in relation to the rule property and public det at the time of
their withdrawed from them, these States hereby deal wring it
to be their such and carned dear to adjust everything pertaming to the common properts, common itabilities and commen olligations of that Union upon principles of right,
justice, equity and good fruth.

3. Tais constitution, and the laws of the Confederated
States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all
treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederated States, shall be the supreme law
of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound
thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any
Btate to the courtary notwithstanding

4. The Senators and representatives before mentioned,
and the members of the several States, shall be bound by
eath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no
religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to
any office or public trust under the Confederated States.

The following amendments to the original constitution
are also adopted:—

AMENDMENTS to THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1 .- Congress shall make no law respecting an etablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of griev-

Art, 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered

n any house without the consent of the owner; nor, it time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by eath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictiment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously accertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confocerated States than according to the required, nor except the deal process of the common law.

Art. 8. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor except the deal process.

non law.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments
of the control of the Art 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain

9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain shall not be constructed to deny or disparage others led by the people.
1.0. The powers not delegated to the Confederated by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the are reserved to the States respectively, or to the

Rates by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the Confederated States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the Confederated States by clitizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Art. 12. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct hists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign, and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the seat of the government of the Confederated States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President the House of Representatives shall be chose a guorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority, then, then they shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a guorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority, of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall

3. But no person constitutionally incligible to the office f President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of

the Confederated States.

Art. 13. If any citizen of the Confederated States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or bone, or their without the consent of Congress accept or retain sny present, persion, office or condument of any kind whatever, from any emperer, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the Confederated States, and shall be incapable of holder any effice of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

In glancing over this constitution several important and note-worthy features may be observed in which is differs from the original. The old one commences with the words-"We the people of the United States," &c. The new- We the deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina," &c., thus distinctly indicating their sovereign and independent character

and yet their mutual reliance. Again, the new constitution reverentially invokes "the favor of Almighty God." In the old, the existence of a

Supreme Being appears to have been entirely ignored. In the original not only has the word "slave" been eritted, but even the idea has been so studiously avoided as to raise grave questions concerning the intent of the several clauses in which the "institution" is a subject of legislation; while in the foregoing the word "slaves" is boldly inserted, and the intention of its francis so clearly defined with reference to them that there is hardly a possibility of misapprehension.

again, contrary to the expectation of the majority of n pecule, who have persistently urged that the chfee of the water in establishing a reparate government was to en the A rican slave trade, the most stringent measures are to be not your for the suggestion of the trade.

indicates the harmony of sentiment that prevails among the people of the second agestates, and among the delagates by whom they were represented in the Southern Congress.

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, The constitution having been adopted, the sixth days proceedings of the Southern Congress, on Saturday, February 9, were characterized by unusual interest, the gul leries being crowded with anxious and enthusiastic spice

During the preliminary business several model flags were presented for consideration-one being from the tadies of South Carolina; and a committee was as pointed to report on a flag, a seal, a cost of erms and a motto for the Southern convederacy There were Diswise appointed committees to foreign affairs, on Scance, on military and naval affairs, on postal

affairs, on commerce and on patents.

The Congress then proceeded to the election of a free-

VICE PRESCRIPT,
HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
Of Georgia.
This was received with the grandest demonstrations enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired in the city of Montgomery in honor of the event, and in the evening a screnade was given to the Vice President elect, to which he elequently responded. Messrs. Chesnut and Keitt, of South Carolina, and red, of Louisiana, likewise made stirring and appro

priate speeches.

A resolution was adopted in Congress appointing a com mittee of three Alabama deputies to make arrangements to secure the use of suitable buildings for the use of the everal executive departments of the confederacy.

An ordinance was also passed continuing in force, until epealed er altered by the Southern confederacy, all laws of the United States in force or use on the first of No vember last.

report promptly a tariff for raising revenue for the sup-port of the government. It is understood that under this aw a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. The appointment of a committee was also authorized for the purpose of reporting a constitution for the permanent government of the confederacy.

These are some of the measures thus far adopted by the new government. The legislation has been prompt,

unarimous, and adapted to the exigency of the mo and there is little doubt that when all the necessar; laws have been passed, a strong, healthy and wealth; confederation will be in the full tide of successful expe riment.

SKETCHES OF THE ELECT. HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI, PRESIDENT A sketch of the prominent man who is to share the honors of the Presidential chair with Abraham Lincoln for the next four years is at the present moment espe

cially apropos.

Few men have led a life more filled with stirring or eventful incidents than Jefferson Davis. A native of Kentucky, born about 1806, he went in early youth with his father to Mississippi, then a Territory, and was appointed by President Mon roe in 1822 to be a cadet at West Point. He graduated with the first honors in 1828 as Brevet Second Lieute nant, and at his own request was placed in active ser vice, being assigned to the command of General (the Colonel) Zachary Taylor, who was stationed in the West In the frontier wars of the time young Davis distinguished himself in so marked a manner that when new regiment of dragoons was formed he, at once of tained a commission as first lieutenant. During this time a romantic attachment sprang up between him and his prisoner, the famous chief Black Hawk, in which the latter forgot his animosity to the people of the United States in his admiration for Lieutenant Dayis, and not until his death was the bond of amity severe between the two brave men.

In 1835 he settled quietly down upon a cotton plants tion, devoting himself to a thorough and systematic course of political and scientific education. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Taylor.

In 1843 he took the stump for Polk, and in 1845, having attracted no little attention in his State by his vigor and ability, he was elected to Congress. Ten days after he made his maiden speech. Soon the Mexican war broke out, and a regiment of volunteers having been formed in Mississippi, and himself chosen Colonel, he resigned his post in Congress, and instartly repaired with his command to join the corps d'armee under General Taylor. At Monterey and Buena Vista he and his noble regiment achieved the soldiers' highest fame. Twice by his coolness he saved the day at Buena Vista. Wherever fire was hottest or danger to be encountered, there Colonel Davis and the Mississippi Rifles were to be found. He was badly wounded in the early part of the action, but sat his horse steadily till the day was won, and refused to delegate even a portion of his duties to his

subordinate officers. In 1848 he was appointed to fill the vacance Senate of the United States occasioned by the death of General Speight, and in 1850 was elected to that body dmost unanimously for the term of six years.

In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to become the State rights candidate for Governor, but was de-

feated by Governor Foots. In 1853 he was called to a seat in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and was Secretary of War during his administration. In 1857 he was elected United States Senator from Mississippi for the term of six years, which office he held until his resignation on the secession of Mississippi from the Union.

Personally, he is the last man who would be selected as a "fire-eater." He is a prim, smooth looking man, with a precise manner, a stiff soldierly carriage and an austeri- of defence which are destined to redound to their benea genial temper, companionable qualities and a disposi tion that endears him to all by whom he may be surrounded. As a speaker he is clear, forcible and argumen tative; his voice is clear and firm, without tremor, and he is one in every way fitted for the distinguished post to

which he has been called. HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA, VICE PRESIDENT.

This gentleman is known throughout the Union as o of the most prominent of Southern politicians and elo quent orators. His father, Andrew B. Stephens, was a planter of moderate means, and his mother (Margare Grier) was a sister to the famous compiler of Grier's with four brothers and one sister, of whom only brother survives. Mr. Stephons was born in Georgia on the 11th

of February, 1812. When in his fourteenth year his father died, and the homestead being rold, his share of the entire estate was about five hundred doilars. With a commendable Angio-Saxon love of his ancestry Mr. Stephens has since repurchased the original estate, which comprised about two hundred and fifty acres, and has added to it about six hundred more. Assisted by friends he entered the University of Georgia in 1828, and in 1832 graduated at the head of his closs. In 1834 he commenced the study of the law, and in less than twelve months was engaged one of the most important cases in the country His eloquence has ever had a powerful effect upon jurie enforcing, as it does, arguments of admirable simplicity and legal weight. From 1837 to 1840 he was a membe of the Georgia Legislature. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was elected to Congress. His was a member of the whig party in its palmiest days, but since its dissolution has acted with the men of the South, and such has been the upright, stanifast and patriotic policy he has pursued, that no to the present era of faction, selfishness or suspicion has whispered an accusation of selfish motives or degrading intrigues against him. In the House he served prominently on the most important committee and effected the parsage of the Kansas-Nebraska bi through the House at a time when its warmest friend despaired of roccess. He was subsequently appointed chairman of the Committee on Territories, and was also chairman of the special committee to which was referthe Lecompton constitution. By his patriotic escape of various measures he has, from time to time, excited the ire of many of the Southern people, but he has always succeeded in coming out of the contest with figure olers, and his recent elevation is a mark of the profoun respect entertained for his quality as a man and a

he does not his k. His one was our owninged the attenhealth from childhead has been very leable, being author ed with four appointed and a continued norangement of the liver, which gives him a coordactive appearance, though his image are cound. He has never weighed over ninety-six pounds, and to see his attenuated figure bent over his deak, the contracted and the shape of his slender limbs visible through his garments, a stranger would never select him as the "John Randolph" of our time, more dreaded as an adversary and more prized as an ally in a debate than any other member of the House of Representatives. When speaking he has at first a shrill sharp voice, but as be warms up with his subject the clear tones and vigorous sentences roll out with a sonorousness that vigorous souteness roll out with a soborousess that finds its way to every corner of the immense half lies witty, rhoterical and solid, and has a dash of feer satter that puts an edge upon every speech. He is a care ful student, but so every careful that no trace of study is perceptible as he deshes along in a flow of facts, arguments and larguage that to common minds is abmed be widering. Possessing boots of warm from the most proud of his regard, an engineered Christian virtue and failed his lategrity, such in absumder 1. Stophene, the Vice fresident elect of the Southern confederacy.

THE NEW CONFEDERACY. At this particular juncture it will also be fateresti a vise of coming legislation, to note some of the state

dent and Vice President of the Southern confederacy, tics of 'he several secoding States with reference to their which resulted, by a unanimous vote, as follows:

PERSONNT.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Of Mississippl. 762. 506 186 615,836 520,444 407,051 384,245 81,886

2,165,661 2,287,147 at the close of the Revolutionary war.

THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY.

2,287,147

THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF THE NEW CON FEDERACY.

The city of Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, has sssumed such a sudden importance as the capital of the Southern confederacy and the seat of the federal opera tions of the new government, that we give below a brief sketch of its locality and surroundings. It is situated on the left bank of the Alabama river, 331 miles by water from Mobile, and is 839 miles from Wash ington, D. C. It is the second city in the State in respect to trade and population, and is one of the most flourish ing inland towns of the Southern States, possessing great facilities for communication with the surrounding coun-try. For steamboat navigation the Alabama river is on of the best in the Union, the largest steamers ascendin to this point from Mobile. The city is also the wester termination of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad It contains several extensive iron foundries, mills factories, large warehouses, numerous elegant store annually amounts to about one hundred thousand bales The public records were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1847. The State House wa destroyed by fire in 1849, and another one was erected on the same site in 1851. The present pepulation of th

city is not far from 16,000, and it is probable that, with

all its natural advantages, the fact of its present selection

is the Southern capital, will soon place it in the first rank of Southern cities. THE EFFECT OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. No one can watch the proceedings of the Southern Con gress without feeling a degree of relief from the dread fears of collision and bloodshed with which the North ha been afflicted for the last month or six weeks that is truly refreshing. The united front and united action of the six States that have thus formed themselves into the pioneer guard, as it were, of the remaining nine, is an earnest that no one of them, in its sove-reign capacity will undertake a conflict with the old United States without the assent of its brethren. What they have thus far done " in Con gress assembled," they have done soberly and after ma ture consideration; and in their past action we may seek the comfortable assurance that no future movement will be undertaken—especially those of a nature likely to involve them in a civil war-without equal delibera tion, calmness and a just regard for the common wel fare. If there should be it will be the fault of the ag gressive policy of some of the Legislatures of the North We may reasonably hope, therefore, that neither Fort Sumter nor Fort Pickens will be the scene of the carnage

that has been threatened. It will be observed that, notwithstanding Texas has already passed the ordinance of secession, as that act has not yet been endorsed by the people and will not be before the 23d inst., was not regarded as one of the new confederacy, and consequently was unrepresented. North Carolina also sent three Commissioners to deliberate with the delegates of the seceding States-namely, Messrs. D. L. Swain, J L. Bridgers and M. W. Ransom, but we have not heare that they were admitted to seats in the Congress.

The entire movement, therefore, bears upon its face al the marks of a well developed, well digested plan of go vernment which has been presented—a government now as independent as the old thirteen States after the Fourth of July, 1776, and possessing what our ancestors of that date did not fully have—the wealth, ability and power to meet almost any contingency that may arise. Meanwhile, judging from the disposition of republicans in Congress and throughout the country, the ball thus get in motion will not stop. The States already united will undoubtedly remain so, and form the nucleu around which will gather others. The new Union wi grow in strength as it grows in age. According to our recent intelligence from England and France, these two nations will rival each other in endeavoring to first secure the favor of the new Power. With them cotto will be the successful diplomat. Ministers and agents will be appointed, postal facilities will be rearranged, a new navy will spring into existence, prosperity will begin to pour into the newly opened lap, and we shall witness at our very side the success of a people who, by the per tipacity of the seifish political leaders and the political demination of the North, have been driven to measures fit, but to our cost and national shame.

#### ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1861.

Private despatches received here last evening anticipated the news of the selection of Davis Stephens as President and Vice-President of the new Southern Republic. The pro-gramme agreed on here was Stephens for President and off. Davis for Commander-in-Chief, but the secessionists ingisted that one identified with their movement from the start should be selected as its first provisional head readily assenting that Stephens should take the secon place, and even indicating him for the succession. A bold, startling revolutionary line of policy may now

be confidently counted on. A resolution is known to have been adopted in secret session for promptly putting into the field an army of fifty thousand men. Forts Pickens and Sumter are at once to be regu larly invested, and Commissioners at once describe demanding their surrender in the name of the So republic. Ministers will at once be accredite

various European governments, announcing that confederacy has been formed, which has adopted constitution of the United States, and all the laws cisions, treaties, etc., of that country not locally imapp cable, and that it has freely opened its ports to the co foreign governments that they are fully prepared t defend and vindicate their new nationality against all

### THE REJOICING IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Ormans, Feb. 9, 1861.
The President of the Louisiana State Convention an nounced to day that information by telegraphic despatel had been received of the election of Jefferson Davis for President, and Alexander H. Stephens for Vice President of the Provisional Government of the Southern confede racy. Tremendous and prolonged applause greeted the announcement from the galleries and the lobbies. Resolutions were mamediately offered cordially approving the action of the Montgomery Convention, and passed unact monely, and a resolution to fire a salute in honor of the Southern President and Vice President elect unant mously passed the Convention. One hundred guns wer ared, and great enthusiasm and rejoicing prevails.

THE FRIGHT OF FLIGHT OF GREELEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MESOURI REPUBLICAN.

Your paper having correctly stated that I purp sed to lecture in St. Long, and that purpse having been abandoned. I presume upon your country in asking space for a brief note of explanation. I have never yet some St. Long, and fest a natural desire to do so. Last winter, while lecturing in this State, I received a most respectable nevitation from your city by telegraph, unding me to lecture there. Prior engagements compelled me is decline it. Refore leaving Now York on my present tour, a genticonn of this city proped me to allow him to make several appointments for me in this quarter. I promised to respond on reaching Chicage, and had so, anticiping the receiving assigned for that place. Having lecture here this evening, if had arranged to take the early train for your city to-morrow, when my employer informed me that his agent had returned from St. Louis without having advertised my lecture, being addited by leaving republished that the letter to the leavest the first threat the lecture in St. Louis without having advertised on lecture, being addited by leaving republished the testing to be a leave the set of lecture in St. Louis and were I expected and required to do so, no few of personal consequences small provent mic; but, since no advertisement has been published, so built hired, and no moral obligation to become created, I choose not to obtrove myself upon the good of St. Louis, having suillelent employment elsewhere.

Spankering, RI., Feb. 5, 1861. THE FRIGHT OF FLIGHT OF GREELEY. SPRINGERIES, III., Feb. 5, 1861.

THE FEELINGS OF AN ACTRESS ACCUSED OF TRAMPLING ON THE AMERICAN FLAG. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

Maneurs, Feb. 4, 1861. There just been informed of a paragraph which apseared in the New York Teibiote of January 29, in which wer necessed of aloging the Southern Marseithales in Hi brond, Va., and trampling on the American my which I have in my hand. I have this day written to that onne seking that justice should be done to me by entitleding my denial of the stunder, but also think it beet, through the widely read estimate of year paper, to vin

therefore send you the same refutation, viz:—
That during my last engagement in Richmond, Va., I sung the "Star Spangled Banner" repeatedly in the allogorical tableau of Washington, in which my father personates the departed hero—and always with the most enthusiastic spilause. I have never been hissed in that or any other song. I have never been hissed in that or any other song. I have never sung the Southern Marseillaise. I have chanted the French hymn in humble imitation of Rachel, but always in the original language, except that sometimes for an encore I have used the English verses, which my father, Mr. Feter Richings, was wont to sing at the old Park theatre, years before I was born. And as for trampling on the flag of my adopted country, I can only say that I have passed too many years happily under its bright folds to insult it either in thought, word or deed. It has ever been my father's creed that an actor should never permit himself to esponse any political party or sect—and I, as far as woman can, endeavor to follow in his footsteps. I have therefore, especially since the struggle now pending, refused to sing anything which could offer either party, as I have many warm friends, both North and South, who would be much pained to hear of me so demeaning myself. Trusting that you will do an act of justice to a woman who desires no publicity (but that unavoitably statched to her profession, and has therefore no wish to be dragged into a sphere for which nature never intended her sex), by publishing this, and also that you will pardon my trespass upon your time and patience, I remain your obedient servant,

Operatic and Dramatic Matters.

The musical events of the past week at the New York Academy were the production of the "Barber of Seville," with Miss Hinkley, Signori Brignoli, Ferri, Susiai and Coletti, and "Martha," with Colson, Miss Phillips, Signor Brignoli and Susini. At the Brooklyn Academy the Barber" and "Ernant" have been given to crowder houses. The best performance of the week was that of "Martha." The quartette of singers in that of "Martha." The quartette of singers in the principal roles of this always delightful work could scarcely be surpassed, and the esprit with which Madame Colson acted and sung was perfectly re freshing. After Wednesday the performances at the New York Academy were intermitted in order to give ample time for the rehearsals of the new opera, Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," which is to be produced this evening. Unless we are very much mistaken, this opera w make a very great sensation. The music is entirely original, fresh, and most effectively alternates between the two extremes of gravity and gayety. The best judges in Europe place the "Ballo" at the head of the composer's productions; and, without desiring to forestali the public verdict on this side of the At lantic, we may certainly be permitted to ask for a fair hearing of so important a work. The distribution of the "Ballo in Maschera," includes three prime donne, Madame Colson, Miss Philips and Miss Hinkley. The tenor role will be sung by Signor Brignoli, the baritone by Signor Ferri, and the bassi by Dubreul and Coletti. The opera combines musical and dramatic attractions of the highest order, and is eminently calculated to make a great sensatio not less than that created by the "Trovatore."

Signor Muzio has made arrangements for another sea son of six nights at the Brooklyn Academy. On to-mor rew evening the new season will be commenced with "Lucrezia Borgia," in which Signorina Elena, Miss Phillips, Signori Steffani and Susini will sing.

We are to have a series of English operas at Niblo's Garden, to commence on Tuesday with "Linda of Chamou ni," in which Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Annie Kem; (mezzo soprano), Mr. Bowler (tenor), and Mr. Cook (baritone), will sustain the principal roles. There should al ways be an audience for English opera in New York, and certainly the Niblo troupe is sufficiently meritorio deserve succeas.

The third concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Soci ty takes place on Saturday next, the 16th instant. The vocalists engaged are the Signorina Elena, Miss Hinkley and Signor Susini. Mad'lle Elena is now recovered fro the severe indisposition, necessitating surgical treatment, under which she has been suffering since her arrival in New York. She is a fine artist of thorough dramati schooling, and a perfect musician. She has a full, rich voice which, when heard under its natural conditions, is fully equal to the demands made upon it. She makes he debut in opera in Brooklyn to morrow evening, in the "Lucrezia," when we have no doubt that she will justify

the favorable anticipations formed from her antecedents.

The theatres were not especially interesting last week. At Niblo's Garden Mr. Forrest repeated "Richelieu," and the Zouave actors produced a rather stupid melodrama which wound up with an assault upon the Malakoff, in which the Russians and the French became so hopelessly involved that it was quite impossible to ascertain upon which banner the eagles of victory had perched. Mr. Wallack reproduced "The School for Scandal," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Town and Country," and "Playing with Fire," to very large and highly delighted audiences. At the Winter Garden Mr. Edwin Booth opened the week with Macbeth, followed by Sir Giles Overreach, Sir Edward Mortimer, and Don Caesar de Bazan. In Overreach Mr. Booth is exceedingly good, but he will do well to omit Don Cassar from his reperioire. The character is not at all in his line. At Laura Keene's theatre "The Seven Sisters" still continue to fascinate the public, and seem to have only just commenced their triumphal career. At the New Giant Killer," has been the feature of the week. At the old Bowery, Anderson, known to the theatrical world as the "Wizard of the North," opened on Saturday with his Psychomanteum, and was enthusiastically received by a

The theatres offer for to-night the following name pieces:-

At Niblo's Garden Mr. Forrest will play Rolla for the first time this season, and the sixty-fourth night of his engagement. At the Winter Garden Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as

Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice," first time here. The farce of "The Two Bonnycastles" will be added to At Laura Keene's theatre "The Seven Sisters" will b

played for the eighty-second time, with certain important additions, in the shape of ten historical and descripive tableaux, which will be introduced in the second At Wallack's theatre the sterling comedy "Wild Oats"

will be passed, with all the favorite artists of the com At the French theairn Mr. Charles Dollan will play

sellohegor, a role in which he recently made a great sensation at the Winter Garden. At the Bowery theatre Professor Anders a will repeat is entertainment, "A Night in Wonder World."

At the New Bowery theatre "Trying it On," "Harlequin Jack, the Giant Killer," and "Wallace, the Hero of At Barnum's Museum the dramatic attraction is the

French sensation drama, "The Lady of Saint Tropez," which will be played this afternoon and evening. Bryants' and Hooley and Campbell's Minstrels offe ew and attractive programmes for this evening.

### Political Intelligence.

Union of the Democracy.—A meeting of the Douglas-emocratic State Committee of Massachusetts was held in Boston on the 6th inst., to consult upon the propriety of remaiting the two wings of the democratic party cading mea of the Breckinridge party having recom mended that the two State committees be replaced by the composed of both factions. This is a very good start. but considerably more than merely uniting the two facdoes of the democracy must be done. There must be at entire reconstruction, that will not only bring into one organization the Douglas and Breckinging democrats but also the Union men. All the elements of opposition to back reputilicanism must be breacht under one organization, otherwise any attempt to occleat that party in the Northern States will be or no avail.

Streets by Certiso His Tunoar -- Information was reelved at the Coroners' Office yeste day to the effect that a hosp skirt manufacturer, residing at No. 26 that a hosp skirt manufacturor, residing at No. 25 Fourth avenue, named Ous T. Peters had committed aucide by curting his throat with a razor. Deceased was standing talking with a friend when he drew the we pen from his pocket and cellibrately drew the histe across his throat, inflicting a few ful gash, from the effects of which he died in a short while afterwards. No reason, save semporary abstration of mind, could be assumed for the commission of the rash act. Corner Jackman took the case in charge, but up to the hour of closing the Corners' effice no return of the inquest pipers had been made.

Corners' office no return of the inquest pipers had been made. Cascalay on rise Husson River Rankoap -At a late

hour on Saturday night an unknown man was run over on the Hudson River Rullroad, near the Phirty first street depot, and instantly killed. Deceased, it appared, was a ningamen on the track in the woodpard, when a locamentive came aloog and passed over his body, cutting of his head any metalating the remains in a shocking manner. Come a such plan was notified to hold an inquest upon the body yesterday.

## Arrivals and Departures.

RICHMONN, Ac. "I cancel by Annual own — Mrs Reibud, Wm Limerick, raul Hamsderick in Dixon and son, Le vis General chart of the case, an Edwigs, J. C. Philips, May Hangaman, Mrs Lignort and two sons, I smith and bally, Dr E. A. Louwing and lony and there children, G. Belinor and lady, J. M. Lace, and of a trip storage. Exagement, Mra Ligenest and two sons, F Smith and Lady, Dr. E. A Louvey and belly and turce raiding, G Bellinor and lady, J. M. Lace, and deal in the memory.

Bayesman .- "Icamable Mount Vernon.- Cast Chandler, New Stille, Licent A is regions and C V thremaker, the section homes of Ministry and Lady Science, the section of the Nation. John Nation. The Action of the Nation of the National Science of Theory of Paulo, E O'Brien, John Letand, and Just J. Lwyer.

The Funerals Yesterday. The funeral services of the late Dr. J. W. Francis took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon from St. place at two o'clock yesterday artersoon from St. Thomas' Episcopal church, corner of Broadway and Houston street. No stronger evidence of the high place the deceased held in the esteem and love of the people of New York could be afforded than that presented in the character of the bost of mourning friends who assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his memory. The highest of the bighest in the fashionable and intel-lectual circles that adorn New York society were in lic officials, without number, filled the sacred edifice to its utmost capacity, and it was little less than surprising to note the real, unfeigned sorrow exhibited on all sides. to note the real, unfeigned sorrow exhibited on all sides. The members of the Academy of Medicine, the faculties of the various medical, surgical and scientific colleges in the city and the New York Typographical Society were present at the services, and followed the remains to their last resting place in Greenwood Cemetery.

Just before two o'clock a beautiful mahogany coffin, tastefully decked with flowers, and containing the body of the deceased, was conveyed up the centre aisle and deposited in front of the altar. On an elegant silver plate was engraved the following inscription:—

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., L.L. D., DIED FEB. 8, 1561, AGED 71 YEARS, 2 MONTHS, 22 DAYS.

The usual Episcopal burial services were performed by the Rev. Drs. Hawks, Morgan, and Wells, of Boston, after which a very short but impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn, brother-in-law of the deceased.

the deceased.

Among the pall bearers were Moses H. Grinnell, Rev. G. W. Bethune, Dr. Valentine Mott, Henry Grinnell, Dr. Van Buren, Professor of Anatomy at the Fourteenth street College; Henry T. Tuckerman, Wm. Jephson, J. G. Cegswell, Charles King, George B. Rapelyea, George P. Morris, Aug. Fleming and Dr. R. S. Kissam.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the friends of the deceased were permitted to take a last look at his features, after which the funeral cortege moved slowly on its way to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the spacious family vault.

OBSEQUIES TO YOUNG SKILLMAN. THE FIREMAN.

OBSEQUIES TO YOUNG SKILLMAN, THE FIREMAN. In accordance with the arrangements made by the Board of Foremen and Engineers, the members of the Fire Department turned out in a body yesterday to attend the funcal of Joseph Skillman, late member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, who was killed on the morning of the 8th inst., at the fire in Fulton street. The funeral took place at the residence of his mother, No. 112 avenue D, at one o'clock P. M., and was attended by an immense concourse of people. The various companies belonging to the department formed on Sixth street at the above hour, the right resting on avenue D. Chief Engineer Decker acted as Grand Marshal, and was aided by the Board of Assistant Engineers. It was past two o'clock when the funeral services were concluded and after the corpse had been placed in the hearse, the procession moved up avenue D, the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 acting as guard of honor. The large banner belonging to the department was carried at the head of the line by the members of Engine Company No. 30, draped in mourning. Next came the officers of the Fire Department, the Exempt Firemens' Association, the Board of Trustees, the Board of Fire Commissioners, and the several engine, hose and hook and ladder companies. If he line proceeded up avenue D to ferth street, through fenth street to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were properly interred. D, at one o'clock P. M., and was attended by an immense

# SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers PROM BUBOPE.
Louise.
New York. Southampton.
Janada. Liverpool.
City of Baltimore Liverpool.
North American Liverpool. ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

4UB RISES. 6 59 NOON SETS.

5 30 RIGH WATER.

Port of New York, February 10, 1861. GLEARED.

9th—Bark (not ship) Wildfre, Perkins, Gibralta
Wallis & Co.

9th—Bark (not ship) Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar—Gomez, Wallis & Co.

ARRIVED

Steamship United Kingdom (Br), Craig, Glasgow, Jan 19, via Portland 7th inst, at 7 AM, with mdse, to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales since leaving Portland.

Bteamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse and passeagers, to H B Cromwell & Co. From Cape Lookout to Hatteras experienced heavy gales from NE. 7th inst, at 9 AM, 15 miles SW of Cape Lookout, passed steamer Cheapeake, and at 9½ passed steamer Monticello, from Baltimore bound to Savannah; 8th, at 10 AM, 10 miles E of Cape Hatteras, passed steamer Thos Swann, for Savannah; 2 PM, 30 miles N of Hatteras, passed steamer as Adger, for Charleston; at 7½ PM, 30 miles S of Cape Henry, passed steamer Montgomery, for Savannah; at 4 PM passed steamer Star of the South.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Heineken. In Hampton Roads saw ship David Crockett, of New York; 9th inst, 4 PM, Cobb's Island bearing NW by N, distance 4 miles, saw a large light schooner on her beam ends: signalized large black bark, 8 miles S of Squan, showing red burgee with white letters; could not make out her name.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, Jan 9, with mdse and 115 passengers, to C M Marshall & Co. Feb 7, off Montauk, had a heavy blow from NW; lost and split sails, and had most of the crew frostbitten.

Ship Arcole, Craits, Harre, 52 days, with mdse and 15 passengers, to C M Marshall & Co. most of the crew frostbitten.
Ship Arcole, Crafts, Havre, 52 days, with mase and 15 passengers, to J Akkins & Co.
Ship Cairo, Wooster, Rotterdam, Dec 13, with schnapps, to Udolpho Wolf. Was up to the Highlands 7th inst, during the NW gale; received no damage.
Bark May Flower, Duell, Barbados via St Thomas 17 days, in ballast, to H Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven.
Bark Philena (of Lubec), Winslow, Matanzas, 10 days, with sugar, to Miller & Houghton. Experienced

with sugar, to shiller & Houghton. happeneduced some lake, to HD Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly weather, Brig Greyhound, Nickerson, Cadiz, Dec 15, with make, to HD Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage; has suffered some in sails and rigging, Jan 27, lat 28 02, lone 52 56, spoke sohr Edward Everett, of Provincetown, from Baltimore for Antigua, 25 days out; 6th inst, experienced a beavy gale from NW; was hove to and driven off 60 miles.

Brig George Downes (of Calais), Jamieson, Campeschy, 20 days, with mahogany &c, to Metcaif & Duncan. Had heavy weather.

weather.

Brig Sarab Flagg (of Machias), Allen, Bonaire, Jan 16, with salt, to F Talbot & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather since crossing the Gulf Stream, split and lost sails, and three of the crew frostbitten. The S F was detained at Honaire 15 days for want of boats to lead with, there being but three boats fit for use at the island, consequently only one vessel can load at a time. vessel can load at a time.

Rrig Proteux, Chipman, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar &c. to J E Ward & Co. Had heavy weather; lost 4 hhds melado from the deck.

Brig Proteus, Chipman, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar de, to J E Ward & Co. Had heavy weather; lost 4 hids melado from the deck.
Brig Thomas M Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda, S days, with hides &c, to 8mith, Jones & Co. Had heavy weather.
Schr Eliza & Rebecca (of Great Egg Harbor), Price, Trinidad, Jan 22, with molasses, to Yan Brunt & Slaght. Rode out the late gale at anchor under Great Swamp, in company with a large number of fore and aft schrs.
Schr Sunny South, Weeks, Newbern, NC, 5 days, with cotton &c, to Dancy, Hyman & Co.
Schr Oregon, Krause, Washington, NC, 4 days, with cotton &c, to Bawley, Corners & Co.
Schr Herndon, Gaskell, Washington, NC, 4 days, with cotton &c, to Browe, be Rossett & Co.
Schr T P Barkaiow, Bodine, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr A A Acken, Acken, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Sherwood, Williams, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Sherwood, Williams, Virginia, 2 days.
Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, 2 days.
Steamer Pelcon, Baker, Providence, Steamer Pelcon, Baker, Frovidence,
RETURNED-British brig Elliott (of Arbroath), Farhar,

RETURNED—British brig Elliot! () of Arbroath). Farhar hence for Bristol 7th this, put back in consequence of having lost three men by cold and exposure. James Morris, seaman of Dubin, was sent to the Seamans' Retreat, States Island he being badly frostbitten.—See news columns.)

he being badly rostbitten.—(See news columns.)

BELOW.

Bark H A Stephenson, from New Orleans.
Sebr reliew Craft.—Both by plot boat M H Grinnell, No. 1.
Brig A M Roberts, from Rio del Norte via Hampton
Roads.—Hy stemmtng Vankee.
Ship Messenger, Hooper, from Callao Oct 20, via Hampton
Roads, with guano.
Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, from Cardenas, 12
days.
Schr Mountain Avenue (of New London), from Sisal.
Wind dayne the ASW. Wind during the day SW and very light.

Miscellaneous.

BARK MARMION-Capt Lindsay, of ship John Trucks, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from Liverpool, report-taving passed Jan 14, lat 42 20, long 46 04, bark Marmion, Adams, of and from New York for Louidenderry, with loss of rudder and abandoned. The M sailed from New York Dec 2 for Londonderry, with a cargo consisting of 1,529 bbls flour, 13,636 bushels corn, 5 tierces clover seed and 100 tierces flax seed. The M rated A2, 358 tons burthen, built in 1548, and owned in New York.

BARK NIMAGO, of Boston, was capsized at sea (no date or particulars received). The capitain and error were picked up by ship Valentia, from Havre, which arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst.

by sbip Valentia, from Havre, which arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst.

Surp Sr N'collas—Mr Frederick Nelson, pilot in charge of the above named vessel, reports as follows:—Ship at Nicolas, lapt siragino, sailed for Havre 7th inst, and white point through the Swash Channel, at the tail of Romer Shoal, was struck by a heavy squall from W, which hove the ship on her beam ends split fore and main topsails and fore topmal tale as in the tail of the sail that the sail the first shown out of the bunt castlets and aplit, and the main representation and the sail the first shown out of the bunt castlets and aplit, and the main representation, and in order to prevent the anchor from going through the vessel let go the shark pathor, and of fathoms of chain ran out, which hed the sinp party to the wind, until chain, basing or the best of the reschort anchor, the ship drawn has ting ones ared, at 7 PM, of the Lightship, the port chain ran out, which led the sinp party to the wind, until chain, basing or the ship of the reschort anchor, the ship drawn of the ship of

the time of the disaster, but in consequence of the gale could not take the pilot off.

Sair Grace Cournex, from Baltimore for Liverpool, has been hefore reported abandoned. A letter from Capt Babson reports—Left the Capes Nov 29, Dec 10, 1at 44, los 47, in a gale, washed everything from the decks, alled the ship half till of water, and threw her on her beam ends, totally unmanageable, and in a sinking condition, cut away the masts, when she righted a little, but the earge had shifted, and it kept her on her broadside. The boats were badly slove, after had at cher off the bow, sails blown away, hinnasic, peop-deck scattle and skylight stove. Act the loc yard arms were in the water, the rails and wats under water from stem to storn; expected she would slak, as she was settling fast, the pumps constantly going, but the water gaining on us. The next morning the bowspit was broken off by a heavy sea, and thouged budly against the bow, two boats were stove, and the lee bulwarks washed off. The day following commenced throwing over carge; at 10 AM a large snip passed thereour four rules off, but took no notice of our significant of the care were exhausted, having been wet and without sleep or rest for turee days and nights, with very little to cat. Up to 18th were hard at it lightening ship high of the creek, escond mate and carpenter were now un-

sure waved but a few articles of ciothing.

Shiff Harculean, reported as host at Paul's Head, is probe
bly the vessel of that name built at Kingston, Mass, in 1898
and sold some 3 years ago by Mesure Faventset & Schuma
cher, of this city, since which time she has been under the
Swedish or Norwegian flag.

Shif Onion, Libby, from Liverpool (before reported), wan
ashore in the Hoogley Dec 17, about 25 miles below Calcults
She was discharging her cargo of sait, part of which woult
be saved, but it was considered doubtful if the ship could be
got off.

BE BARK FINGALTON, of Hartlepool, waterlogged and abandoned, was passed in first part of January, in lat 46 46 N, lon 36 32. BRIG ROAMER, Thompson, from Mayport, Fla. for dence, still remains ashore about half a mile East of Point Light, Narragansett Bay. She has received no and lies easy, but will probably be obliged to discharge her cargo of lumber before she can be got off.

Buig Assions.—Steamer Eagle's Wing, Cromwell, at New Bedford from Edgartown, reports a herm brig ashere on the "Cbops." Edgartown harbor, name unknown, cotton loaded. She had lost two anchors, and was then run ashere, but can Sche Active—A despatch from Newport states that sohr Active, of Providence, dragged her anchors in the blow on Thursday night, and her masts were cut away to prevent her from going to sea. She now (8th Inst) lays at anchor between Seaconst and Sachaest Point. Capt Honan and his crew were taken off afternoon of 8th by steamer Uncle Ben, and taken to Newport.

taken to Newport.

Sours Queen or year Sours, of Bridgeport, at anohor in the harbor of Newport, was run into ouring the heavy blow of Thursday evening by the steamer Empire State, from Fall River for New York, and had three of her after starboard chainplates started and was otherwise slightly damaged. The steamer started her stem, &c, and returned to Fall River for repairs.

SCHR ELLEN MERRIAM, Hamilton, of and for Portland, in ballast, broke adrift from Foundry wharf, Point Shirley, at 11 PN on the 7th inst, and went ashore on W end Deer Island, where she remained at high water on the 8th.

Schr Hugh W Fry, Marshall, from Attakapas for Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, put into Key West 27th ult, leaky and with loss of sails and deck load, and was discharging on the 29th for further examination.

Schr Kossurm—Provincetown, Feb 9—Schr Kossuth, from New York for Portsmouth, is ashore here (as before reported). Her cargo of flour will be discharged to day in good order. The schr does not leak, and may be got off without damage.

SLOOP COMMENS. King. from Providence for Newport Riversity of the schribe SLOOP CONGRESS, King, from Providence for Newport, Ri-dragged sahere S of Pomham during the gale night of 7th inst, and remained 8th, nearly dry at low water.

The following table gives a summary of the vessels in the harbors of New York, Boston, Baltimors, Wilmington, NC, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galverton, at latest accounts from each of those ports:—

Whalemen.
Sid from Provincetown 5th inst, schrs John Adams, Caton, Atlantic Ocean; 7th, V H Hill, Freeman, do.

Sid from Provincetown 5th inst, schrs John Adams, Caton, Atlantic Occan; Ab, V H Hill, Freeman, do.

Spoken, cac.

Ship Matilda, from Liverpool, of and for Charleston, Jan II, lat 40, lon 23.

Bark Martha Clay, Deshon, from Troon for Havans—had experienced heavy weather; Jan 27, lat 22, lon 24.

Bark Racchorse. Searles, from Hoston Nov 24 for Cape of Good Hope, Dec 25, lat 15, 8, lon 25 20 W

A large double topsall bark steering ENE, and showing a red and white signal, was seen Jan 27, lat 33 09, lon 73 10.

Schr Frank Herbert, White, from Boston for Berwick, La, Jan 22, lat 25 33, lon 79 12.

Schr Haze, of New York, from — for Darien Ga, Feb 1, lat 36 01, lon 74 50.

BONBAY, Dec 27—ln port salps Richard Robinson, Robinson, for London, gets £2 5s per ton; Typhoon, Salter, for do and Liverpool, gets 508, all round; Spirit of the Times, Klein, for New York, gets \$100; for a full cargo of seeds and wool; Silistria, for do, gets \$11; Clairisas Bird, Brid, for Dalcutta, and back, gets \$100; for a full cargo of seeds and wool; Silistria, for do, gets \$11; Clairisas Bird, Brid, for Dalcutta, and back, gets \$100; for a full cargo of seeds and wool; Silistria, for do, gets \$11; Clairisas Bird, Brid, for Dalcutta, and back, gets \$100; for a full cargo of seeds and wool; Ships Shakapere, Norcross, Liverpool; 2th, Monarch of the Seas, Gardner, do.

BONAINS, Jan 16—In port brigs C W Ring, Corbett, for Portland dig: Almond Rowell, Boyd, wig; A C Robbina (Br), for Nork wig; would sail about Jan 25.

BRISTOI, Jan 22—Art Welkin, Blanchard, MYork.

CANPACCHY, Jan 21—No Am vessel in port.

DALL, Jan 22—Art J A Westerveit, Anderson, NYork for Antwerp (and proceeded).

HAYANAN, Jan 22—In port brig Iris, Pearce, from Pensacola,

Antwerp (and proceeded). HAVANA, Jan 25—In port brig Iris, Pearce, from Pensacola, just arr.
Livenpool, Jan 22—Arr J J Hathorn, Small, Mobile; 23d,
Orozimbo, Townsend, and North American, Collier, New Or-leans; Brazil, Blair, do; Robert Center, Arnold, and Oarl,
Ludering, do; Etiwan, Swan, Charleston; Native, Trask, N.
York; Johannah Stoll, Berg, San Francisco; 24th, Anna De-catur, Parsona, Savannah.
Off the port 23d, Astrea, Nickels, from Mauritius; Heron the port 28d, Astress, Nickels, from Mauritius; Her-cyna, Jehnson, from Norleans. Sid 22d, Columbia, Bryant, NYork; J S Parsons, Scott, N Orleans. Consignment. Boyson, and Oncen of the Wett, Barry, Mobile; Grand Master, Pinkney, Cubs. In the river outward bound 23d, Simonds, Leavitt, for New

neiro.

MADEIRA, Jan 3—Sid Humboldt, Baltimore; 6th, Adeline Sprague, Smith, NYork.

KURRACHER, Dec 27—In port bark Sarah Marsh, for London, gets 50c.

KEDEGREE, prev to Dec 20—Arr Evangeline, Bartlett, New-DEGREE, prev to Dec 20-Arr Evangeline, Bartlett, Newcastle, NSW.

PERSAMBUC, Dec 26—Passed by, bark Dawn, Chase, from
NYork Nov 21 for Buenos Ayres

TRINIDAD, Jan 22—In port barks Alnah, Nevins, for Philadelphia wig: Casco, Gardner, for NYork Idg; R G W Dodge,
Jarvis, for dowig: Franklin, Mitchell, for Boston Idg; Lysander, Glover, do do; brigs Machias, Shoppy, for New York.
Jan 23; Caroline, Norton, for do Idg; C C Vanhorn, Merrian,
for Philadelphia; sthra Germ, Wilson, for NYork Idg; Velma, Sugett, Just arr.

QUEENSTOWN Jan 23—Arr Creole, San Francisco.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 8—Sid schr William Smith, Dorry, Sa-

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 8—Bid set w William Smith, Dorry, Savannab.

BOSTON, Feb 8—No arrival. The ship Western Star, from Calcusta, was signalized from the outer marine station yesterday from, and at sunset she bore 12 miles NE from Beston-Light, but this morning was not in sight, having been blown off during the night by the severe NW gale. There were also in the Bay brigs Samuel Lindsey, from Bonaire, and A G Cattell, from Norleans; sehr D B Sayies, from Apalacchical, and several consters, all of which were blown off to sea. It was, a very severe night on the coast. Cid bark E Wright Jr, Gibbs, Charleston; brigs China, Nelson, Havana; Matilda, Richardson, Wilmington, NC: sehrs Argua Fey, Nices-man, Nijfagnes, Henry Payson, Crowell, Baltimure, Sid, wind NW, barks F Lennig, Aura, Faicon; brig Bandolph, Bark Wymansiaried, but got ashore on the Upper Middle; she still remained at high water this evening. Brig John Duffus also started, and anchored in the Roads, having lost over-board the mate. 9th, AM—Arr steamer Cambridge, Bougs, Philadelpide, Cid steamers Ben Deford, Haimi, manner in North Carlon, Starten, Songue, Matthews, Philadelpida, Cid steamers Ben Deford, Haimi, manner in North Carlon, Starten, Songue, Matthews, Philadelpida, Cid steamers Ben Deford, Haimi, manner in North Carlon, Starten, Portland, brig Orlando, Savage, Mattanzas; song started, wind NW, barks E Wright Jr, Wymao, beig Matilda, Brigd Duffus remains at ancher below. Sch. Joseph Guest, adhord on Lovell's Island, has been floated off and anchored in the Channel.

RAUTIMORE, Feo S—Arr steamship Locust Point, French, Vork; schrow, Mildes; scn. Florida, Hayes, Indies, CHARLESTON, Feb 6—Arr brig John H Jones, Mills, New York; schr Wm A Ellis, Nichols, do. Cld schrs Col Satterly, Kempton, NYork; N J Rice, Wright, Savannab.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 6, PM—No arrival. Sld schr Ger-

Reinfron, Nork; NJ Rice, Wright, Savannah.

HOLMES HOLE, Febb, Fw-No arrival. Sid schr Gertrude.

7th—Wind SW to NW, blowing a gale—Arr barks Abdel Rader, Eldridge, New Orleans for Boston; — of Key West, Aradachleofs for de; brig Ann i Cattell Watson, NOrleans for do; schre Fis A Sauteriy, Cooper, Wilmington, NC, for do; Moenlight, Tuttle, Beston for Savannah; Parlillop, Paine, do Tangler; Elia, Marston, and Georgia, Packard, Rockland for Nork; I. L. Show, Achorn, do for Putersburg Sid AM, brigs S Lindsey, A G Cattell; elirs R W Tull, Herald.

Stl., 10 AM—Wind NW, blowing heavy and very cold—In port, bark Abdel Kader; brigs Xen oben, Judge Blacey; schres Kenerick Fish, Wm & Castle, Fra A satterly, Moonligh, Pavilion, Elle, Georgia, I L Show, Also, a bark and several schres arr yesterday, int vet barded.

JACK 86 NV ILLE, Jan 26—In port schr Trojan, Sheadons, for NYOK. NEW OBLEANS, Feb 9—Arr (by tel) ships Golden Eagle, NEW OBLEANS, Feb 9—Arr (by tel) ships Golden Eagle, Liverneed, Valentia, Haves, Solif-Ud. Soli harleston. 10th-Arr (by tel) barks William (Pure Liverpool: Hes

10th—Arr (by tel) barks William (Pune Liverpool Res Nor).

NEWPORT, Feb S—In port at S AM, seirs Dazie, Veasie, rom Cardenas, wig orders; Flora, Sears, from Nork for Hyannis; Orveita, Sammis from Fall River for New York; Queen of the South, Mwood, from Frovidence for do; Leading Breeze, Harding, from do for Rappshannock; R Bullwin-kle, French, from Rockiand for NYark; Rieggold (wrecker), of NYork; and others.

The gaie last night was very severe, but the vessels at anchor in the harbor rode it out in safety. The pilot boat Dragonet was slightly damaged in her headgest by coming in concat with the wharf.

PHILADELP'SIA, Feb 2—Arr steamer Boston, Crooker, NYork, Returned, Ship Arn E Hosper, hence for Liverpool, having been blown on the bar near hed Bank on 7th inat, bug-came off without damage. Cli at samers Sensington, Reker, Beston; Beston, Crooker, NYork; achr Indian Queen, Bardy, Barbados.

10th—Arr steamer Delaware, Cannon, NYork; ship John

rocketon.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb 7-Arr brig B G Chaloner, Kenney, fenna, Md. Cld ship Judah Toure, Houseon, Savannah, FROVINCETOWN, Feb --Arr brig Samuel Lindeey, Gupl, Benaire for Bouton. Sta 7th, schr C A Stetson, Collina, PROVIDENCE, Feb S-Arr steamer Penguin, Williams, Work. Nothing eld. Schr I II Day remains at anchor of Pawlysci.

NYORK Nothing sid. Schr I II Day remains. Pawtuser, ST MARKS, Jan 31-In port brig R Remington, Smith, for NYOTE ready.

SAVAN'I II. Feb 6-Ayr stemeships Houseille, Post, and Alaboma, Scheck NYOrk; State of tenggin, Garrin, Philadepida, edup III. State of tenggin, Garrin, Philadepida, edup III. State of tenggin, Laverpool, Milled, Merray, Satheliad, Mercay, Satheliad, Satheliad, Satheliad, Post of the Satheliad, Sathelia, Post of the Satheliad, Sathelia, Post of the Satheliad, Sathelia, Post of the Edwards, Sathelia, Post of Satheliad, Post of Satheliad, Post of Satheliad, Satheliad, Post of Satheliad, Sat